The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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Railroad Is Careless With Truth In Defending Company "Union"

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—The Pennsylvania railroad continues to assure the public that its company "union" is acceptable to employes. Against this claim are rulings by the United States railroad labor board in several cases where this company was charged with violating the transportation act.

This law provides that employes have the right to select their representatives. This right the Pennsylvania does not confess and declared by this board, had been harassed by officials of the carrier and coerced into an attitude of silent submission or discharged from the service of the carrier."

The manner in which the company "union" has been established on the Pennsylvania railroad is a matter of record. But this is ignored by the railroad officials who paint the "we-are-one-big-family" picture.

Vice President Atterbury is a past master in this word weaving. In a recent speech before the Rotary club of this city he declared that "mutual confidence and joint conferences" are the basis of "mutual relations" between the company and employes.

And then the railroad official made this astonishing statement:

"Doesn't it seem a bit strange that the United States railroad labor board should have so bitterly attacked our company because of this plan a success, particularly when you consider that the plan merely carries out what the transportation act has said to do—that is, to find a peaceful and workable means of settling differences with our employes?"

transportation act, 1920, but throughout the constitution and the institutions and laws of our land."

It was shown in this case that the company not only denied rights to employes, but intimidated these workers if they protested. On this subject the board said:

"The evidence introduced by the employes showed the further fact that employes who had insisted upon the right of majority representation, as guaranteed by express and declared by this board, had been harassed by officials of the carrier and coerced into an attitude of silent submission or discharged from the service of the carrier."

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LABOR INJUNCTION EVIL MUST BE REMOVED

Increased agitation to curb the power of judges in contempt cases, because of the Craig incident in New York, will not affect the principle involved in the labor injunction.

The right to criticize courts is different from labor's demand that the use of the injunction be confined to its original purpose—protection of property and property rights when the plaintiff has no other remedy at law.

Labor holds that courts have no right to use their equity power (to issue injunctions) in times of strike, as this power can not be used in personal relations.

In defense of this position labor points to the ancient rule governing the issuance of injunctions.

This rule is never violated by courts except when workers are involved in strikes.

Then the court becomes lawmaker, judge and executioner, but only applies this usurped power to workers.

If courts are compelled to grant jury trials in contempt cases, this does not weaken the court's power to issue labor injunctions.

Labor may be less subject to severe punishment before a jury—providing public passion is not aroused—but the court's power to issue labor injunctions remains unchallenged.

Wage workers oppose the labor injunction on principle, not because they fear any penalty an angry, usurping judge may inflict on them.

PRESIDENT REMITS CONTEMPT SENTENCE

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Coolidge has remitted the 60-day sentence Federal Judge Mayer imposed upon Charles L. Craig, comptroller of New York city, for contempt of court.

The city official charged the court with denying him access to information regarding a street car company in which the city was interested. The court insisted that the records contain no such order, and that the comptroller should file a retraction with the clerk of the court. This was not done and the sentence followed.

The president's action was recommended by the attorney general who investigated the case. The president's pardon on the ground that that would carry vindication of the comptroller.

No application for executive clemency was made by the city official, who publicly declared he would prefer serving the sentence. Application was made in his behalf by United States Senator Copeland and officials of the city who claim that these imprisonment would have an injurious effect upon the affairs of the city.

The incident has given a nation-wide discussion on the power of federal judges and this question has involved many high officials. Attorney General Daugherty looked upon as a national issue rather than the grievances of a few so-called agitators. Following the lead of many of the popular mind, bills were introduced in congress at its first session, December 3, to limit the power of these judges could only sentence for contempt of court after a jury trial.

PROGRESSIVES BLOCK CONGRESS; OLD GUARD HAS TO REMOVE GAG

Washington, Dec. 8.—Progressivism wrecked party lines and party discipline of the administration party when congress convened in regular session on Monday, December 3. It was impossible to organize the house until the old guard agreed to remove the gag on members that operated through the rules committee.

The administration party has 225 members in the house. There are 207 members in the minority party and three scattering.

This gives the administration party a clear working majority, but 22 of its members refused to accept the caucus nominee for speaker until the house rules were amended.

Under the old system the rules committee could withhold from the house any bill or resolution it saw fit. This committee is one of the few exclusive special privilege selects to bury social legislation and other proposals of benefit to the people.

The so-called "insurgents" demanded that the house be afforded an opportunity to vote on the following proposal: Shall the rules be changed so that the house by a majority vote, calls up a bill or a resolution such action removes it from the jurisdiction of the rules committee and places it before the house. This procedure will permit of public discussion and record votes—two things most dreaded by the political agents of privilege.

The plan of this committee to disregard this privilege was shown in the last congress when the chairman of the rules committee was ignored because of the committee that certain bills be reported to the house. He carried the bills in his pocket and despite the protests of members of the house the bills were not reported.

Because they were determined to abolish this gag on the people's legislature, a score of the administration party blocked the organization of the house until relief was secured. They were referred to as "insurgents" and "dictators," and were lectured by every spokesman and defender of big business.

The Washington Post, recognized spokesman for the administration, lead in its bitterness against the demand that the house rules be changed. After the progressives tied up the house for two days, and forced concessions, the Post makes this amusing turn-about:

"The proposed action by the House of Representatives opening the way for revision of the rules is timely and appropriate. It is the proposal of the majority, and was under consideration long before the mock-heroic martyrs of Wisconsin entered into immolate themselves on the altar of 'progressivism.' Once more true progressivism is found in the ranks of the sane and sane majority, and not among the scattering zealots who claim that political virtue dies with them."

The senate is confronted with the same situation that exists in the house. Officially the administration party has 51 seats, the minority party has 48 seats, and the farmer-labor party has the two senators from Minnesota. The majority of the administration party remains nothing however, because of the wide cleavage between conservative and progressive. One political writer who is close to administration powers has stated that a coalition government—a line-up of conservatives in both parties—is the solution of the present chaos. Some observers take this as a hint of what will happen if pressure is not exerted by an attack on its income, through tax revisions.

There is but one woman in congress, Mrs. Mae E. Nolan of California, who was elected to succeed her husband, the late John I. Nolan, member of the Iron Molders' union. When he died he was serving his fifth term in the house. He was also chairman of the house committee on labor.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS CONTROL PORTO RICO

Washington, Dec. 8.—"The sugar barons of Porto Rico are exploiting Porto Ricans, and protest to Secretary of War Weeks, according to press dispatches, against public improvements that will total $18,000,000," said Santiago Iglesias, A. F. of L. representative and senator of the legislature of Porto Rico.

"It must be remembered," said the trade unionist, "that three-fourths of the people of Porto Rico live in a most deplorable condition, and are exploited by sugar barons and other higher-up business men.

"These barons, who belong to the absentee landlord class, loot the island of two-thirds of the profits of industry every year. To appreciate the small taxes these absentee landlords pay in Porto Rico, it is but necessary to refer to the indebtedness and taxes per capita of the United States and of Porto Rico.

"In 300 cities in the United States the municipal indebtedness per capita in normal times was $77.82, and for the federal government, $10.95. In Porto Rico, in 1922, the per capita debt was only $16.92.

"The average per capita of general property taxes levied for all purposes in about 300 cities of the United States was $27.82. Many cities, however, pay a general property per capita tax of $35.05, one per cent of actual value in other cities. This tax does not include income tax and customs house and internal revenue.

"In Porto Rico the per capita of general property, personal taxes, income tax and customs house revenue for all purposes was only $9.70 per capita for the municipal and insular government-cost purposes.

"While the average of taxes in the United States are about 4 per cent of the property taxation, in Porto Rico our average is 1.65 per cent. Our income tax collected has always been about 45 per cent less than in the United States.

"Though the sugar barons, financial interests and absentee landlord profiteer against the proposed taxes, they are responsible for the many thousands of women and children in the island who are underfed, barefooted, homeless and without proper clothes.

"They are responsible for refusing to pay these people wages amounting to only 25 to 70 cents per day, while they loot the island of billions of dollars out of land in violation of the Porto Rican act, passed by the United States congress."

CAN STOP MINE DEATHS

Washington, Dec. 8.—It is possible to lower the ratio of mine fatalities, declared Director H. M. Bureau of the bureau of mines in his annual report.

"It is wrong," he said, "to assume that the present death rate in coal mining represents a standard human cost which must be paid by the country is to be supplied with coal. Nor should anyone feel that nothing more need be done because in this country the loss of life, per million tons of coal mined, is less than in other countries."

Although the bureau of mines can say positively that widespread explosions of dust no longer should occur, the report remains that they continue, Director Bain points out. In 1922 gas and coal-dust explosions took a toll of 311 lives, or 15.78 per cent of the total deaths. Until the late series of disastrous explosions the lessening number of explosions in recent years had led the bureau to feel that the dangers from this source were being eliminated, the director said.

WOULD ENJOIN PRINTERS

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 8.—After they violated their 44-hour agreement with Typographical union No. 63, two commercial printing shop men have asked the court to enjoin members of the union from picketing their struck plants.

OHIO CO-OPS. PROSPER

Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 8.—A saving of $5,000 to members is reported by the co-operative company in this city. A membership campaign will be launched and the company will purchase a branch store.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY URGED BY GOVERNOR

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Intelligent co-operation among employers, workers and the public can prevent much of the loss entailed in industrial accidents which last year caused more than 1,300 deaths and 300,000 injuries, Governor Smith said in a proclamation designating January 16, 1924, as "Industrial Safety Day."

The suffering and misery due to industrial accidents and disease can not be estimated, the governor said. Millions of dollars must be paid in compensation to the injured and their families, with the added cost to the community of a needless handicap on citizens.

"The state department of labor has entered upon a campaign of education to endeavor to cut down the toll of such accidents," the proclamation continued.

"The public mind should be focused upon these conditions in our industrial system, and upon preventing them. It would, therefore, be well to set aside a day in the year when all concerned therewith throughout the state—employers, workers, their families and the public generally—may turn their thoughts to how best to make intelligent use of methods for the prevention of these accidents."

Industrial, civil, educational and social organizations are urged to co-operate with the labor department in fitting observance of the day, call the attention to pertinent and human material and concentrating on efforts to educate the public to the gravity of the accident menace and devise preventative methods.

STRIKING TYPOS WIN INJUNCTION CONTEST

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 8.—Superior Court Judge McElroy has dissolved the temporary injunction issued against striking printers employed on two newspapers in this city. The hearing was had on the publishers' appeal to make the court order permanent.

Judge McElroy ruled that the plaintiffs failed to prove a single charge against the printers. While the publishers may appeal to the state supreme court, Judge McElroy ordered that if they do, they must deposit bond in the sum of $15,000 to indemnify the strikers for any irreparable wrong done them.

The strike was called by a wage dispute. The employers demanded that the old rates be renewed for five years. They refused to arbitrate, and these facts have been given the widest publicity by the workers.

RAIL VALUES STAND

Washington, Dec. 8.—The interstate commerce commission has declined to reconsider its work in the physical valuation of the railroads. Petitions making such a demand, presented by the national conference on valuation of American railroads, which is headed by Senator La Follette, were dismissed.

The conference sought to have the commission establish the original cost of property investment and labor in railroads. The present valuation work was declared unsound.

STATE LOSES GAS APPEAL

Washington, Dec. 8.—The United States supreme court has ruled that the state of West Virginia can not control its natural gas. In an effort to conserve its resources, the state limited the amount of gas that could be sold outside the state. Industries beyond the state line that depend on the gas challenged this law. The case has been before the supreme court several times. The court set the law aside on the ground that natural gas entered into interstate commerce the moment it entered pipe lines.

PROFITS IN DRY GOODS

New York, Dec. 8.—The associated dry goods corporation, which owns large stores throughout the country, announce large profits for 1923. One store in this city has actually paid the associated treasury this year nearly $600,000, or enough to look after the entire common dividend of the parent company.

MADE-TO-ORDER PUBLIC OPINION IS TRACED TO SPECIAL INTERESTS

New York, Dec. 8.—Public opinion throughout the nation is largely "a manufactured article—the output of propaganda factories," said United States Senator Wheeler of Montana in a speech in this city. "If the public wants the truth they must pay for it, and not depend on special interests," he said.

The lawmaker declared that the day of the great personal editor is gone, and that with very few notable exceptions the magazines and newspapers are "either owned outright by the great industrial and financial interests or controlled through the advertising patronage."

"This is not a criticism of the publishing business, but an indictment of the system," said Senator Wheeler. "The publication of newspapers and magazines is a business and is run as other business is run—for profit. This profit may be secured from general advertising patronage or it may come from some economic advantage secured through the control of public opinion.

"I think I am justified in asserting that the greatest menace to the peace and prosperity of the nations today is the flood of propaganda that fills the public press and distorts public opinion.

"As long as the public expects to get a daily paper for 2 cents or for 5 cents, the public will get just what the interests that put up the money want to give.

"If the public wants a newspaper or magazine to give it the truth it must pay for it."

MELLON'S TAX CHANGES IS TARGET FOR BRICKS

Washington, Dec. 8.—Political observers predict that the tax plan of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will strike equally weather before congress meets.

The proposal reduces income taxes, and repeals the telegraph, telephone and transportation taxes would approve his plan.

Friends of compensation declare that the Mellon plan is mainly intended to aid those receiving salaries in paying income taxes, and also to defeat compensation. These bricks are also intended for labor's head, as it is shown by the refusal of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation to approve the Mellon plan. Senator Mellon is probably the hardest blow the plan has received. The delegation caucused on the question because Secretary Mellon is from Pennsylvania his friends were confident that these senators by adopting resolutions approve his taxation ideas. Instead, they rejected the indorsement and passed a resolution for tax revision that the Mellon men say is "meaningless generalities."

This rebuff has alarmed those who were sure less taxes would be paid on large incomes and the word has been passed along the line that an extra effort must be made or the Mellon plan will be rejected and soldiers' compensation passed.

ALIENS ARE MENACE

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 8.—"There is no more important subject to consider than the restriction of further admission to this country of the unemployed surplus labor of Europe, which has shown itself to be dangerous to the welfare of American labor," says David Williams, editor of the Pennsylvania Labor Herald.

The labor leader points out that when railroad shop employes returned to work they found that employers used "these alien strikebreakers" to beat down wages and working conditions.

"Any business man knows that he does not get the trade from the low-paid foreigner that he got from the higher-paid organized workers. Yet how often do we find the business man, who must depend upon the trade from those who work for wages, lining up with the manufacturers who want to cut down wages.

"The United States is of some size, but not big enough to assimilate the unemployed population of Europe and maintain our present standards of living. Failure to protect the wage earners will cause suffering and trouble later on."

FAVORS RESTRICTION

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8.—Governor Templeton has indorsed the new immigration restriction. The present immigration law, he says, is "better than nothing," but not adequate.

"It is best for the country that we proceed slowly," the governor said. "We should not compel hospitality to strangers, but we should not take in so many we are overcrowded."

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8.—Organized stereotypers have secured a two-years' agreement. Wages are advanced to $42.25 for day men and $47.75 for night men.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 8.—Stereotypers have secured a new agreement which raises rates to $42 a week for day work and $46 for night work. The old rate was $38 and $43.

PAYMEN GET INCREASE

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The railroad labor board announces increases of more than $600,000 to railroad track foremen, track laborers, and other employes represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

FUR WORKERS TRIUMPH IN NOTABLE STRUGGLE

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 8.—Fur workers employed by the Balk company of this city won their 14-months' strike. It was the hardest single industrial contest in the history of this industry.

The firm accepts the union shop, the 40-hour week, minimum rates for overtime and holidays, union wage scales and working conditions that prevail in other shops. The strike started in September, last year. The number of workers directly involved was 200, but on the solidarity of the phalanx of trade unionists depended working conditions of hundreds of other organized workers, whose employers are competitors of the Balk concern and who would attempt to cut wages if the local company defeated its employes.

The strike was one of the most sensational in the east. Men were clubbed, imprisoned and enjoined. The hostility of the employer was shared by the police, the courts and manufacturers who attempted to break the spirit of the workers. There was no limit to the devotion of these workers to their trade union cause, though they were the target for gunmen and sluggers.

CAN'T FASTEN GUILT IN THEATER CRASH

Washington, Dec. 8.—The district court of appeals has affirmed a decision by a lower court which quashed an indictment for manslaughter growing out of the collapse of the Knickerbocker theater in this city on January 28, 1922, when 100 persons lost their lives.

The indictment failed, said the court, to state facts, and to set forth with the "utmost clearness" the facts upon which the charge of negligence is laid. The indicted men were the architect, building inspectors and foremen.

ANTI-INJUNCTION AGITATION

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Vice President Towers of the Illinois state federation of labor has completed a tour of the state, speaking on the labor injunction. The trade unionist said it is the lack of trade union meetings "that give adventurers opportunity to make the inroads they seem to make at times.

"I find wherever I go a substantial group of trade unionists who understand the movement and who are, no doubt, the factors who retain the local balance when confusion seems to develop. I find, too, that they are eager for real trade union talks and policies."

Big Business Plays No Favorites In Its Vicious Publicity Attacks

New York, Dec. 8.—In its weekly "Information Service," the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ protests against misleading publicity by business journals and employers' publications.

The church men declare that "some recent extraordinary cases of misrepresentation warrant a brief statement on the subject."

Several instances of this misleading publicity are quoted. They are along the lines of condemnation, "praise" of candidates who misrepresent the trade union movement, and who are employed by special interests and big business. It is the old policy of attacking any one who is not reactionary to the core, and who has a progressive outlook.

"Perhaps the most serious case," says the research department, "was a publication in a journal, well known in the coal trade, of a fictitious 'statement' purporting to issue from the director of the research department concerning a formal investigation which, it was alleged, the department was about to make in the coal industry. A full list of the 'investigating committee' accompanied the statement, including a number of persons who were considered to hold radical views.

"The 'statement' was obtained by piecing together a few remarks made by the director of the research department in response to a long distance telephone call, which were printed in spite of his expressed declination to make a statement for the reason that no such investigation was planned.

The list of investigators were manufactured in toto. This announcement was copied by at least one financial journal in a middle western city, which was apparently, quite innocently misled by it. How far the story went it is impossible to say."

BOY LASHED TO DEATH; FAMILY GETS $20,000

Langdon, N. Dak., Dec. 8.—The parents of Martin Tabert, the boy who was whipped to death last year by a Florida convict camp, has received $20,000 from the Putnam lumber company.

The Tabert family started suit against the company, and the money is intended as end these proceedings. This action will not effect the trial of Walter Higginbotham who lashed young Tabert in a Florida prison camp, where he died in a delirium on Feb. 1, last year.

The man had been arrested in Florida for stealing a ride on a freight train. He was fined $25, and in default of payment was sentenced to 90 days in jail. He was then leased to the Putnam company's lumber camp. The family sent money to pay the fine, but they were informed by the sheriff that he had departed.

A city and state grand jury in that county officials worked together in securing unfortunates for these convict camps. Higginbotham, the whipping boss, was convicted on the charge of second degree murder and his case is now before the Florida state supreme court on appeal.

North Dakota officials went to Florida and brought back the boy's remains. The exposures developed a strong public opinion and the Florida legislature abolished the convict leasing system.

STATE PROTECTION FOR ALIENS URGED

New York, Dec. 8.—"With all the educational facilities we can not make good Americans out of aliens who have been disillusioned and embittered," said Industrial Commissioner Shientag in suggesting the creation of an advisory council to protect aliens.

A state legislative committee has uncovered methods by which aliens are wronged. They are fleeced by swindlers and are robbed at labor camps, employment agencies and by steamship companies.

"The problem of how to deal with our immigrants, of how to protect them against fraud and imposition is as difficult as it is important," said the commissioner. "Our own citizens, mostly of them highly educated, lose millions of dollars every year as the result of stock and land swindlers and the like. How much greater, then, the immigrant, helpless and ignorant of our ways and language, is subject to even greater exploitation."

DISCUSS AMNESTY

Washington, Dec. 8.—It is disclosed that a committee appointed by President Coolidge will confer with political prisoners have been at work for more than two weeks. The committee includes Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Major General James G. Harbord and Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Several exhaustive examinations of this subject have already been made.

JAY WALKING IS DEADLY

Chicago, Dec. 8.—"Jay walking," or crossing a street in the middle of a block, is responsible for half of the 734 deaths by automobile in this county the past year, according to a municipal safety commission.

UNION SAVES WORKERS FROM SERF EXISTENCE

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The Bakery Workers' union rescued workers in this industry from a life of serfdom, and also guarded the public health, it is farmer days employers had sole power over working conditions, just as the Ward baking company now demands when it rejected an agreement with the union, and insists on the anti-union shop.

"We remember keenly," says Editor Hohmann of the Bakers' Journal, "when the bakers of our country were in the most deplorable condition.

"At that time men in the bakeshops were forced to work from 16 to 18 hours a day for hardly any wages and amid indescribable surroundings. The bakeshops were veritable hells, instances in dark and filthy cellar holes where no ray of sunshine entered. Men there were treated in a way that many cases also their employers—were compelled to spend the greater part of their lives.

"When in these days on a Saturday, the only day which gave them a few hours of leisure, they spent it in a boarding house saloon frequented by their fellow workers, who tried to get from them the last cent of their meager dollars they had earned by drinking and gambling to temporarily forget the miserable existence they spent some of these haggard and pale-faced men on the street, showing the unmistakable imprint of the consumptive and over-worked, you were, nine times out of ten, correct in classifying them as bakery workers."

U. S. CIVIL EMPLOYES URGE HIGHER ANNUITY

Washington, Dec. 8.—Organized government employes, affiliated to the A. F. of L., are urging upon congress the need for improving the present retirement act. These unionists are particularly urging that compensation on retirement, which they have organized for that purpose.

Under the present law a railway mail clerk is retired at the age of 62, a post office clerk at the age of 65 and other government employes at the age of 70. The maximum annuity is $700.

The joint conference has indorsed a bill presented by Congressman Lehlbach, which increases the maximum annuity to $1,200, and provides for retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age.

ALIENS SWINDLED

New York, Dec. 8.—In the last few years foreigners have been swindled out of $12,000,000 by a gang of real estate sharks who sold undeveloped marsh lands within a 50-mile radius of this city, according to testimony before the state legislative committee which is investigating immigrant exploitation.

The sharks would supply free tickets for a Sunday inspection trip to a tract of land. Each guest would draw a lot, but was charged $49.50 to cover legal fees for transfer of property. The figure of $49.50 was set to keep within the petty larceny limit of $50.

Miss Frances Kellor, chief clerk of the alien division of the state labor department, testified that aliens in more or later camps in this state are living under conditions that amount almost to peonage. She declared that foreigners are without legal protection because the state bureau of immigration, established in 1910 by the Hughes committee, was abolished by the legislature in 1911.

160 DEATHS IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—During the month of October 160 industrial deaths were reported to the state department of labor. Most of these deaths were caused by accidents, but a few resulted from industrial poisoning.

Among the compensation cases reported was the death of the superintendent of an importing concern who lost his life in the recent Japanese earthquake. In New York city the pay roll messenger of a department store was shot and killed in a holdup.

"CONTENTED" TERM REJECTED BY LABOR

Lexington, N. C., Dec. 8.—Textile workers in North and South Carolina object to being referred to as "contented."

Civic organizations and town "boomers" in the Carolinas are appealing to northern manufacturers to remove south where labor is "contented." In a convention held here, the textile workers announce that they "resent" speak without authority, and that the workers resent being referred to as "work animals."

The convention also made these declarations:

That the textile workers of the Carolinas resent the daring assumption of civic clubs and newspaper writers to speak for them in their attempts to secure cheap labor by misrepresentative advertising as being 'happy,' 'contented,' 'docile,' etc. It sounds too much like referring to human beings as 'gentle,' 'well-broken,' 'straight-limbed,' 'easily kept,' etc.

That our hopes, ideals and aspirations are embraced in the following program: The eight-hour day; collective bargaining; the manufacturers in reaching all agreements affecting wages and working conditions; the right to join the union or any other organization we may want to join; the education of our children to at least the point to which they have finished the high school course; the removal of our homes from the Cotton Belt to a more healthful and another generation be known as 'just the mill people.' They should be recognized as citizens of a community, no more, no less, and without distinction.

"So we say to those who are coming to the Carolinas with their millions to invest that we, the textile workers, will labor diligently for them and with them, ever impressed with the hope that our program as outlined above will soon be realized, when greater dividends money is invested in the textile industry will meet every success they deserve, and that our states will profit thereby."

SHORT DAY, HIGHER WAGE

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Women working 48 hours are getting better paid than those working longer hours, is one of State Industrial Commissioner Shientag's conclusions as a result of the study of the working hours of 60,000 women over 16 years old employed in the confectionery, paper box, shirt and collar, tobacco and mercantile industries in this state. The survey includes every plant using by organized labor on the value of the shorter workday.

"We have been steady gains for the eight-hour day in the industries studied, as 56 per cent of the women in the survey are employed 48 hours a week or less.

According to Mr. Shientag the facts disclosed by the survey indicate that the women working 48 hours or less in the five industries investigated not only receive more than women who work a week from six to eight hours longer, but in addition have steadier employment. The report shows that only one-tenth of the 60,000 women are working 54 hours a week.

WOULD SWEAT WORKERS

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 8.—Not daring to cut wages because of present living costs, textile manufacturers in this section are attempting to speed up workers. They would put extra looms on each employe.

PASTE MAKERS OUT

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Organized paste makers in this city are on strike against non-union factories that would lower working conditions.

FUR WORKERS UNITING

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—Fur workers in this city are reorganizing. They are assisted by officers of the International Fur Workers' union.

FORM TRADES COUNCIL

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 8.—Building trades unions in this city are organizing a building trades council.